

Dr. R. E. Kunze, *Rhus* versus *Cypripedium*, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, vi. 22. (Poisonous qualities of our *Cypripediums* denied.)

Botanical Gazette, xii, 275. (Editorial mention.)

Prof. H. G. Jesup, Bot. Gaz. xviii. 142. (Instances of poisoning by *C. spectabile* recorded briefly.)

Dr. D. T. MacDougal, Minnesota Botanical Studies, i. 32-36. (Records a conclusive experiment showing poisonous qualities of *C. spectabile*.)

V. K. Chesnut, Principal Poisonous Plants, Bull. 20, U. S. Dept. Agric., Div. Bot. 1898, pp. 19, 20. (Compiled from the preceding and without new data.)

As widely divergent opinions have been expressed in these papers and as the poisonous qualities of *C. spectabile*, although rightly suspected by Professors Babcock and Jesup, and definitely demonstrated by Dr. MacDougal, are not widely known, there seems room for the independently prepared notes presented above.—A. E. B.

THE DISCOVERY OF COMANDRA LIVIDA AND LYCOPODIUM SITCHENSE ON MT. WASHINGTON.

W. W. EGGLESTON.

SINCE Mt. Washington has been so thoroughly explored by a multitude of good botanists, it gives one a glow of pleasure to find a new alpine species there. This was particularly so to me, for but a short time before I had been told by one of the old enthusiasts in the botany of the region that there was no chance of new discoveries there.

In company with Mr. H. E. Sargent I made a delightful two days' trip about the mountain June 25 and 26, 1901. We had never visited the station for *Rubus Chamaemorus* at Mt. Clinton on account of its great distance from our usual base, the Glen; but on the morning of June 26th we started on our long 25 mile trip from the Half Way House on the carriage road over to Mt. Clinton and back by the carriage road to the Glen. On reaching Mt. Clinton, it proved very difficult to find flowering specimens of the *Rubus* so late in the season; and it was during a search for these that I found

what was much more interesting, a fine patch of *Comandra livida*, Rich., in full bloom. It is a rather shy and inconspicuous plant, so it is not strange that no one has found it here before. I have a vivid recollection of a number of careful searches for the species before I could find it at Mr. Pringle's station on Mt. Mansfield. The Mt. Washington station is, I believe, the fifth recorded for *Comandra livida* in New England. The first was at Mt. Mansfield, Vermont, the others on Mts. Katahdin, Abraham and Saddleback in Maine.

During the latter part of August, 1901, I returned to Mt. Washington for a ten days' stay, and while wandering about the Cone on the northwest edge of the "Alpine Garden" I found two small patches of *Lycopodium Sitchense*, Ruprecht. In New England this Alaskan species was first found on Mt. Katahdin by Mr. F. P. Briggs, but it has since been found in northern Maine (see RHODORA, iii. 156, 169, and 278).

The next day I found my first *Sibbaldia*, a fine ending to my now complete list of Mt. Washington alpine species. I cannot help feeling that there are still some chances for further discoveries on this our highest New England mountain. Some of the plants are of such a very local character that they may be easily overlooked even by those who pass near them. This was the case with *Sibbaldia* for years before it was rediscovered by Mr. Pringle, and may it not be so with *Dryas octopetala*, L., and perhaps with other species? Careful search in all the more inaccessible localities on the mountain may lead to interesting results. It is to be hoped that New England botanists will not abandon this search altogether for newer fields.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

SOME NOTEWORTHY PLANTS OF CONNECTICUT.

C. H. BISSELL.

Of the species listed below, one is new to New England, and several are new to Connecticut, the remainder being either rare or of unusual interest.

Lycopodium tristachyum, Pursh. (*L. complanatum*, L. var. *Chamaecyparissus*, Milde) Sandy woods, Southington. Also discovered by